

REMARKS**The Amendment**

The foregoing amendment corrects an obvious typographical error in claim 22. As no further search and/or consideration is needed, and entry places the application in better form for appeal, entry is deemed to be in order and is requested.

The Rejections

The examiner maintains the following rejections:

- The rejection of claims 11, 20-22 and 24 under 35 U.S.C. § 102 (b) as being anticipated by Jones et al. (WO 00/20157).
- The rejection of claims 11, 20, 21 and 29 under 35 U.S.C. § 102 (b) as being anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. § 103 (a) as being anticipated by Shaw et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,498,304).
- The rejection of claims 13 and 14 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Jones et al. (WO 00/20157).
- Claims 22 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Shaw et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,498,304), as applied to claims 11, 20, 21 and 29, and further in view of Jones et al. (WO 00/20157).
- Claims 11-14, 20-22, 24 29-32, 34 and 39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 (a) as being unpatentable over the admitted prior art in view of Jones et al. (WO 00/20157).

Advisory Action

The following numbered paragraphs correspond to the six points of examiner rebuttal set forth on page 2 of the Advisory Action.

1.

In response to applicants' arguments that the polymer insert of Jones is not an adhesive and that Jones does not teach an adhesive composition that bonds substrates together, the examiner argues:

Jones teaches a plastic film comprising an energy-absorbing ingredient at the interface of two plastic substrates wherein energy is applied to heat the energy-absorbing ingredient and melt the plastic of the film and substrates thereby joining the two substrates together. Thus the plastic film comprising an energy-absorbing ingredient is adhesive.

Applicants respectfully disagree.

Jones teaches a process for forming a *weld* between two work pieces. In the process of Jones two substrates are *welded* together. One skilled in the relevant arts would not equate the process of bonding using an adhesive with the process of welding.

Reference is made to page 7, lines 29-33, of Jones:

Welding occurs as a result of the heat generated giving melting of the plastic material up to a depth of typically 0.2mm. Where compatible material is in good contact *interdiffusion of molecules and hence welding will occur* (emphasis added).

The examiner is also referred to the dictionary definition of "weld." To weld, according to Merriam-Webster's Ninth new Collegiate Dictionary (see page 1337, (a) and (b)), is to unit parts (metal to metal or plastic to plastic) by heating and allowing the parts (metal or plastic as the case may be) to flow together.

The examiner is also referred to the dictionary definition of "adhesive." An adhesive, according to Merriam-Webster's Ninth new Collegiate Dictionary (see page 56), is a substance such as glue or cement. Cement is defined as a substance used to make objects adhere to each other (see page 220). Glue is defined as an adhesive substance, something used for sticking things together (see page 523).

Not only is the disclosure devoid of any reference to an adhesive substance or material, but a fair reading of the Jones disclosure by one of ordinary skill in the art is that Jones relate to a welding process whereby two substrates are welded together, not to a process of bonding substrates together using an adhesive composition.

It is well know that claims are to be constructed from the vantage point of a person skilled in the relevant arts. In maintaining this rejection the examiner ignores the common , general-usage dictionary definition, the technical art specific definition as evidence by the Jones disclosure, and the definitions set forth in applicants' own disclosure.

Not only is the examiner applying his own definition, which is improper, but is using the term "adhesive" out of context. In this regard, applicants are using of the term "adhesive" as a thing or an object (noun), whereas the examiner interprets the term "adhesive" to be a modifier of a noun to denote a quality of the thing named (adjective). Thus, while the examiner urges that the plastic insert of Jones is adhesive, Jones fail to disclose or suggest an adhesive. Applicants submit that the examiner's interpretation of the disclosure of Jones is inappropriate.

Reconsideration is requested.

2.

In response to applicants' arguments that their substrates do not melt the joint area, that their invention does not involve welding and their claims are not anticipated by the disclosure of Jones, the examiner argues:

"Applicants claims are not commensurate in scope with this argument."

Applicants respectfully disagree.

Again, the examiner is interpreting the claims using his own definitions of terms used in applicants' claims, without regard to the definition used in applicants' disclosure, or the way a skilled artisan would interpret such terms, or how the common meaning of such terms are defined in the dictionary.

Reconsideration is requested.

3.

In response to applicants' arguments that the insert of weld material of Jones is not a reactivatable adhesive and is not preapplied on at least one of the substrates to be welded together (i.e., a preapplied adhesive), the examiner argues:

Jones teaches the insert may be molded onto one of the substrates during molding or through an overmolding operation. Thus the adhesive insert may be pre-applied and reactivated (e.g. during its use).

Applicants respectfully disagree.

Jones fails to disclose or suggest an adhesive. One skilled in the art would not regard the plastic insert of Jones to be an adhesive, as defined and claimed by applicants, and as commonly recognized in the art.

Reconsideration is requested.

4.

In response to applicants' arguments that in contrast [to the process of Shaw], applicants add an energy-absorbing ingredient to the adhesive, and that Shaw fails to disclose the presence of an energy-absorbing ingredient in the adhesive, the examiner argues:

The use of the term ingredient in the claims merely requires the adhesive to include an energy-absorbing constituent. Shaw teaches a thermoplastic film that is subjected to I-R radiation to melt the film. Thus clearly the thermoplastic film taught by Shaw includes an energy-absorbing constituent to the extent that it melts by application of I-R radiation.

Applicants respectfully disagree.

In one embodiment of Shaw (see col. 4, lines 43-47), it is suggested that a thermoplastic film may be fed between the nips of the corrugating rolls and

subsequently subjected to I-R radiation to melt the film into an adhesive layer. Such a disclosure fails to teach or suggest applicants' claimed invention wherein an adhesive is preapplied to a substrate (i.e., the substrate has applied thereon a reactivatable adhesive). Claim 11 requires that use of a reactivatable adhesive applied to a substrate. Clearly the thermoplastic film of Shaw cannot be considered a reactivatable adhesive. The thermoplastic film of Shaw is not applied adhesively to the substrate to be bonded, but may become an adhesive layer following application of an energy source, i.e., becomes *initially* adhesive, rather than being reactivated as defined and claimed by applicants.

5.

In response to applicants' arguments that there is no disclosure or suggestion in the disclosure [of Shaw] that the adhesive has been pre-applied to the substrate and later reactivated using radiant energy, the examiner argues that:

Shaw discloses the thermoplastic film is fed with a paperboard layer through a nip, i.e., the thermoplastic film is pre-applied, followed by subjecting the film to I-R radiation to melt the film, i.e., reactivating using radian (sic) energy.

Applicants respectfully disagree.

While Shaw teaches feeding of a thermoplastic film which is later melted, there is no disclosure or suggestion that the film is melted onto a substrate, solidified and then reactivated (again melted) in order to bond the substrate to a second substrate. Claim 11 requires that use of a reactivatable adhesive applied to a substrate. Clearly the thermoplastic film of Shaw cannot be considered a reactivatable adhesive as defined in applicants' disclosure. Again, the thermoplastic film of Shaw is not applied adhesively to the substrate to be bonded, but may become an adhesive layer following application of an energy source,

i.e., becomes *initially* adhesive, rather than being reactivated as defined and claimed by applicants.

6.

In response to applicants' arguments that the prior art does not suggest or provide any motivation to use energy absorbing ingredients in amounts needed to reactivate an adhesive present on a substrate as claimed by applicants, and that the combined prior art fails to suggest the claimed modification or a reasonable expectation of success, the examiner argues that:

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include in the hot melt adhesive taught by the admitted prior art energy-absorbing ingredients such as cyanine dyes for reasons including increased speed of melting and only heating of the adhesive (i.e., the paperboard, its contents, or the surrounding area and equipment are not heated).

Applicants respectfully disagree.

The examiner is relying on the Jones document to supply the required motivation. Clearly the Jones disclosure, as noted above, does not teach the use of an adhesive to bond two substrates together but, rather, use of a weld material. The prior art does not suggest or provide any motivation to use energy absorbing ingredients in amounts needed to reactivate an adhesive present on a substrate as claimed by applicants. The combined prior art fails to suggest the claimed modification or a reasonable expectation of success.

Reconsideration is requested.

In view of the above comments, applicants request withdrawal of the outstanding rejections of record and an early notification of allowance.

Respectfully submitted,



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56 Adélie penguin • adjudicatory

Adélie penguin \ə-dē-lē-ə\ *n* [Adélie Coast, Antarctica] (1907) : a small antarctic penguin (*Pygoscelis adeliae*) — called also **Adélie**

adelphous \ə-del-fə\ *adj comb form* [prob. fr. NL *adelphus* fr. Gk *adelphos* brother, fr. *hōs* = (akin to) homos (same) + *delphos* womb — more at SAME, POLY-] : having (such or so many) stamen fascicles (monadelphous)

aden- or **adeno-** *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk, fr. *aden*, *adēn* akin to L *inguen* groin, Gk *nephros* kidney — more at NEPHRITIS] : gland (adenitis)

adenine \ad-ən-ēn\ *n* [ISV, fr. its presence in glandular tissue] (1885) : a purine base $C_5H_5N_5$ that codes hereditary information in the genetic code in DNA and RNA — compare CYTOSINE, QUANTINE, THYMINE, URACIL

adenitis \ad-ən-ī-tis\ *n* [NL] (ca. 1848) : inflammation of a gland; esp. : LYMPHADENITIS

adenocarcinoma \ad-ən-(-)kərs-ən-ō-mə\ *n* [NL] (ca. 1889) : a malignant tumor originating in glandular epithelium — **adenocarcinoma** *adj*

adenohypophysis \ad-ən-(-)hī-pō-fī-sis\ *n*, *pl* -yses (-)zēz\ [NL] (1935) : the anterior glandular lobe of the pituitary gland — **adenohypophyseal** \ad-ən-(-)hī-pō-fī-sē-əl\ *adj* or **adenohypophyseal** \ad-ən-(-)hī-pō-fī-sē-əl\ *adj*

adenoid \ad-ən-īd, -ad-ən-īd\ *n* [Gk *adenoidēs* glandular, fr. *aden*] (ca. 1890) : an enlarged mass of lymphoid tissue at the back of the pharynx characteristically obstructing breathing — usu. used in pl.

adenoid *adj* (1947) : 1 : of or relating to the adenoids 2 : relating to, affected with, or associated with abnormally enlarged adenoids (a severe condition) (~ facies)

adenoidal \ad-ən-īd-ē-əl\ *adj* (1919) : typical or suggestive of one affected with abnormally enlarged adenoids : ADENOID (an ~ tumor) — not usu. used technically

adenoma \ad-ən-ō-mə\ *n*, *pl* -mas or -mā-tā \-mə-tā\ [NL *adenoma*, *adenoma*] (1870) : a benign tumor of a glandular structure or of glandular origin — **adenomatous** \ad-ən-ō-mə-təs\ *adj*

adenosine \ad-ən-ō-sēn, -sēn\ *n* [ISV, blend of *adenine* and *ribose*] (ca. 1909) : a nucleoside $C_{10}H_{12}N_5O_5$ that is a constituent of RNA yielding adenine and ribose on hydrolysis

adenosine diphosphate \ad-ən-ō-sēn-fōs-fāt, -fāt\ *n* (1936) : ADP

adenosine monophosphate \ad-ən-ō-sēn-fōs-fāt, -fāt\ *n* (1950) : AMP

adenosine 3',5'-monophosphate \ad-ən-ō-sēn-fōs-fāt, -fāt\ *n* (1970) : CYCLIC AMP

adenosine triphosphatase \ad-ən-ō-sēn-fōs-fāt, -fāt\ *n* (1943) : ATPASE

adenosine triphosphate \ad-ən-ō-sēn-fōs-fāt, -fāt\ *n* (1936) : ATP

adenovirus \ad-ən-ō-vī-rəs\ *n* [adenoid + *-o-* + *virus*] (ca. 1956) : any of a group of DNA-containing viruses orig. identified in human adenoid tissue, causing respiratory diseases (as catarrh), and including some capable of inducing malignant tumors in experimental animals — **adenoviral** \ad-ən-ō-vī-rəl\ *adj*

adenylate cyclase \ad-ən-ī-klās, -klās\ *n* (1968) : ADENYLATE CYCLASE

adenylic acid \ad-ən-ī-kl-ik\ *n* (ca. 1894) : AMP

adept \ad-ēpt\ *n* [NL *adeptus* alchemist who has attained the knowledge of how to change base metals into gold, fr. L, pp. of *adipisci* to attain, fr. *ad-* + *apisci* to reach — more at APT] (1885) : a highly skilled or well-trained individual : EXPERT (an ~ at chess)

adept \ad-ēpt, -ē\ *adj* (1691) : thoroughly proficient : EXPERT *syn* see PROFICIENT — **adeptly** \ad-ēpt-ē-ē\ *adv* — **adeptness** \-dēpt-ē-ē-nes\ *n*

adequacy \ad-ēkwə-si\ *n*, *pl* -cies (1803) : the quality or state of being adequate

adequate \ad-ēkwət\ *adj* [L *adequatus*, pp. of *aequare* to make equal, fr. *ad-* + *aequare* to equal — more at EQUATE] (1617) : 1 : sufficient for a specific requirement (~ taxation of goods); esp. : barely sufficient or satisfactory (her first performance was merely ~) 2 : lawfully and reasonably sufficient *syn* see SUFFICIENT — **adequately** \ad-ēkwət-ē-ē\ *adv* — **adequateness** \-dēkwət-ē-ē-nes\ *n*

ad eundem \ad-ē-ōn-dēm\ or **ad eundem gradum** \ad-ē-ōn-dēm\ *adv* or *adj* [NL *ad eundem gradum*] (1711) : to, in, or of the same rank — used esp. of the honorary granting of academic standing or a degree by a university to one whose actual work was done elsewhere

deux \dō\, *n*, *pl* [ME *deux*] (1886) : involving two people esp. in private (a cozy evening *deux*)

deux *adv* (1927) : privately or intimately with only two present (dined *deux*)

adhere \ad-her-ē\ *v* *ad-* *vb* **adhered**; **adhering** [MF or L; MF *adhérer*, fr. L *adhaerere*, fr. *ad-* + *haerere* to stick — more at HESITATE] *vi* (1597) : 1 : to give support or maintain loyalty 2 *obs* : to be consistent : ACCORD 3 : to hold fast or stick by or as if by glue, suction, grasping, or luring 4 : to bind oneself to observance ~ *vi* : to cause to stick fast *syn* see STICK

adherence \ad-her-ēn(-)s\ *n* (1531) : 1 : the act, action, or quality of adhering 2 : steady or faithful attachment : FIDELITY

adherent \ad-her-ēnt, -ēnt, -ad-her-ēnt\ *n* [adhere + *-ent* (as in *addend*)] (1946) : 1 : the surface to which an adhesive adheres 2 : one of the bodies held to another by an adhesive

adherent \ad-her-ēnt, -ēnt\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF or L; MF *adhérent*, fr. L *adhaerens*, *adhaerens*, pp. of *adhaerere*] (14c) : 1 : able or tending to adhere 2 : connected or associated with esp. by contract 3 : ADNATE — **adherently** \ad-her-ēnt-ē-ē\ *adv*

adherent *n* (15c) : one that adheres : as : a follower of a leader, party, or profession *b* : a believer in or advocate esp. of a particular idea or church *syn* see FOLLOWER

adhesion \ad-her-ē-shən, -shən\ *n* [F or L; F *adhésion*, fr. L *adhaesio*, *adhaesio*, pp. of *adhaerere*] (1624) : 1 : steady or firm attachment : ADHESENCE 2 : the action or state of adhering; specif. : a union of bodily parts by growth 3 : the abnormal union of



Adélie penguin

separate tissue surfaces by new fibrous tissue resulting from an inflammatory process; also : the newly formed uniting tissue 4 : agreement to join 5 : the molecular attraction exerted between the surfaces of bodies in contact — **adhesional** \ad-her-ē-shən-əl, -shən-əl\ *adj*

adhesive \ad-her-ē-siv, -siv\ *adj* (1670) : 1 : tending to remain in association or memory 2 : tending to adhere or cause adherence 3 : prepared for adhering — **adhesively** \ad-her-ē-siv-ē-ē\ *adv* — **adhesive-ness** *n*

adhesive *n* (1912) : 1 : an adhesive substance (as glue or cement) 2 : a postage stamp with a gummed back

adhesive binding \ad-her-ē-siv-ē-ē\ *n* (1955) : PERFECT BINDING — **adhesive-bound** \ad-her-ē-siv-ē-ē\ *adj*

adhesive tape *n* (ca. 1928) : tape coated on one side with an adhesive mixture; esp. : one used for covering wounds

ad hoc \ad-ˈhɒk, -ˈhɒk\ *adv* [L, for this] (1659) : for the particular end or case at hand without consideration of wider application

ad hoc (1879) : 1 : concerned with a particular end or purpose (an *ad hoc* investigating committee) *b* : formed or used for specific or immediate problems or needs (*ad hoc* solutions) 2 : fashioned from whatever is immediately available : IMPROVISED (large *ad hoc* parades and demonstrations — Nat Hentoff)

ad hominem \ad-ˈhɒm-ē-nem, -nem\ *adj* [NL, lit., to the man] (1598) : 1 : appealing to a person's feelings or prejudices rather than his intellect 2 : marked by an attack on an opponent's character rather than by an answer to his contentions

ad hominem *adv* (1883) : in an *ad hominem* manner (was arguing *ad hominem*)

adiabatic \ad-ē-ə-ˈbair-ik, -bair-ik\ *adj* [Gk *adiabatos* impassable, fr. *a-* + *diabatos* passable, fr. *diabainein* to go across, fr. *dia-* + *bainein* to go — more at CUMUL] (1870) : occurring without loss or gain of heat (~ expansion of a body of air) — **adiabatically** \ad-ē-ə-ˈbair-ē-ē\ *adv*

adieu \ad-ē-ˈdieu, -dieu\ *n*, *pl* adieus or adieus \-dieu\ [ME, fr. MF, fr. a (fr. L *ad*) + *disu* God, fr. L *Deus* — more at DEITY] (14c) : FAREWELL — often used interjectionally

ad infinitum \ad-ˈin-fī-nīt-əm\ *adv* or *adj* [L] (1610) : without end or limit

ad interim \ad-ˈin-ter-īm, -rim\ *adv* [L] (1787) : for the intervening time : TEMPORARILY

ad interim *adj* (1816) : made or serving *ad interim*

ad hoc \ad-ˈhɒk, -ˈhɒk\ *interj* [Sp *ad hoc*, fr. a (fr. L *ad*) + *Dios* God, fr. L *Deus*] (1837) : used to express *ad hoc*

adipose \ad-ə-ˈpōs\ *adj* [NL *adiposus*, fr. L *adip-*, *adeps* fat, fr. Gk *aleipho*; akin to Gk *lipos* fat] (1743) : of or relating to animal fat; broadly : FAT — **adiposity** \ad-ə-ˈpōs-ē-ē\ *n*

adipose tissue *n* (1854) : connective tissue in which fat is stored and which has the cells distended by droplets of fat

adit \ad-ət\ *n* [L *aditus* approach, fr. *adire*, pp. of *adire* to go to, fr. *ad-* + *ire* to go — more at ISSUE] (1602) : a nearly horizontal passage from the surface in a mine

adjacent \ad-ˈjās-ən-ē\ *n*, *pl* -cies (1646) : 1 : something that is adjacent 2 : the quality or state of being adjacent : CONTIGUITY

adjacent \ad-ˈjās-ən-ē\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF or L; MF, fr. L *ad-jacent*, *ad-jacent*, pp. of *ad-jacere* to lie near, fr. *ad-* + *jacere* to lie, akin to L *jacere* to throw — more at JET] (15c) : 1 : not distant : NEARBY (the city and ~ suburbs) *b* : having a common endpoint or border (~ lots) and ~ suburbs *c* : immediately preceding or following 2 : of two angles : having the vertex and one side in common — **adjacently** \ad-ˈjās-ən-ē-ē\ *adv*

ADJACENT, ADJOINING, CONTIGUOUS, JXTAPOSED mean being in close proximity. ADJACENT may or may not imply contact but always implies absence of anything of the same kind in between; ADJOINING definitely implies meeting and touching at some point or line; CONTIGUOUS implies having contact on all or most of one side; JXTAPOSED means placed side by side esp. so as to permit comparison and contrast.

adjective \ad-ˈjikt-iv-ē\ *adj* (1797) : 1 : ADJECTIVE 2 : characterized by the use of adjectives — **adjectivally** \ad-ˈjikt-iv-ē-ē\ *adv*

adjective \ad-ˈjikt-iv-ē\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF or L; MF, fr. L *ad-jektivus*, fr. L *ad-jektivus*, pp. of *ad-jacere* to throw to, fr. *ad-* + *jacere* to throw — more at JET] (14c) : 1 : of, relating to, or functioning as an adjective (an ~ clause) 2 : not standing by itself : DEPENDENT 3 : requiring or employing a mordant (~ dyes) 4 : PROCEDURAL (~ law) — **adjectively** \ad-ˈjikt-iv-ē-ē\ *adv*

adjective *n* (14c) : a word belonging to one of the major form classes in any of numerous languages and typically serving as a modifier of a noun to denote a quality of the thing named, to indicate its quantity or extent, or to specify a thing as distinct from something else

adjoin \ad-ˈjoin\ *v* [ME *adjoinere*, fr. MF *adjoindre*, fr. L *adjungere*, fr. *ad-* + *ungere* to join — more at YOKED] *vi* (14c) : 1 : to add or attach by joining 2 : to lie next to or in contact with ~ *vi* : to be close to or in contact with one another

adjoining \ad-ˈjoin-ē\ *adj* (15c) : touching or bounding at a point or line *syn* see ADJACENT

adjoin \ad-ˈjoin\ *n* [F, fr. pp. of *adjoindre* to adjoin] (ca. 1909) : the transposition of a matrix in which each element is replaced by its cofactor

adjoiner \ad-ˈjoin-er\ *n* [ME *ajourner*, fr. MF *ajourner*, fr. a- (fr. L *ad-*) + *jour* day — more at JOURNEY] *vi* (14c) : to suspend indefinitely or until a later stated time ~ *vi* : 1 : to suspend a session to another time or place or indefinitely 2 : to move to another place

adjoinment \ad-ˈjoin-mənt\ *n* (1607) : 1 : the act of adjoining 2 : the state or interval of being adjoined

adjudge \ad-ˈjudʒ\ *vi* **adjudged**; **adjudging** [ME *ajugen*, fr. MF *ajugler*, fr. L *adjudicare*, fr. *ad-* + *judicare* to judge — more at JUDGE] (14c) : 1 : to decide or rule upon as a judge : ADJUDICATE *b* : to pronounce judicially : RULE 2 *archaic* : SENTENCE, CONDEMN 3 : to hold or pronounce to be : DEEM (~ the book a success) 4 : to award or grant judicially in a case of controversy

adjudicate \ad-ˈjud-i-kāt\ *vb* **adjudicated**; **adjudicating** *vi* (1775) : to settle judicially ~ *vi* : to act as judge — **adjudicatively** \ad-ˈjud-i-kāt-ē-ē\ *adv* — **adjudicator** \ad-ˈjud-i-kā-tər\ *n*

adjudication \ad-ˈjud-i-kā-shən\ *n* [F or L; F, fr. LL *adjudicatio*, fr. L *adjudicatus*, pp. of *adjudicare*] (1691) : 1 : the act or process of adjudicating 2 : a judicial decision or sentence *b* : a decree in bankruptcy — **adjudicatory** \ad-ˈjud-i-kā-tōr-ē-ē\ *adj*

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trate and camphor 2: a motion-picture film (a work ... making its third appearance on ~ — John McCarter) — celluloid *adj*
 cellulolytic /sel-yə-lit-ik/ *adj* [cellulose + -lytic] (1943): hydrolyzing or having the capacity to hydrolyze cellulose (~ bacteria) (~ activity)
 cellulose /sel-yə-lōs, -lōz/ *n* [F. *cellule* living cell, fr. NL *cellula*] (1835): a polysaccharide (C₆H₁₀O₅) of glucose units that constitutes the chief part of the cell walls of plants, occurs naturally in such fibrous products as cotton and kapok, and is the raw material of many manufactured goods (as paper, rayon, and cellophane)
 cellulose acetate *n* (1895): any of several compounds insoluble in water that are formed esp. by the action of acetic acid, anhydride of acetic acid, and sulfuric acid on cellulose and are used for making textile fibers, packaging sheets, photographic films, and varnishes
 cellulose nitrate *n* (1880): any of several esters of nitric acid formed by the action of nitric acid on cellulose (as paper, linen, or cotton) and used for making explosives, plastics, and varnishes
 cellulose /sel-yə-lōs, -lōz/ *adj* (ca. 1881): of, relating to, or made from cellulose (~ fibers)
 cellulose *n* (1944): a substance made from cellulose or a derivative of cellulose
 cell wall *n* (ca. 1847): the firm nonliving and usu. chiefly cellulose wall that encloses and supports most plant cells — see CELL ILLUSTRATION
 Celsius /sē-lē-si-əs, -sē-si/ *adj* [Anders Celsius] (1800): relating to, conforming to, or having the international thermometric scale on which the interval between the triple point of water and the boiling point of water is divided into 99.99 degrees with 0.01° representing the triple point and 100° the boiling point (10° ~) — abbr. C; compare CENTIGRADES
 cell /sēl/ *n* [LL *cella* chapel] (1715): a prehistoric stone or metal implement shaped like a chisel or ax head
 Celt /kelt, -selt/ *n* [F. *Celte*, sing. of *Celtas*, fr. L *Celtae*] (1607): 1: a member of a division of the early Indo-European peoples distributed from the British Isles and Spain to Asia Minor. 2: a modern Gael, Highland Scot, Irishman, Welshman, Cornishman, or Breton
 Celtic /sēl-ik, -sēl/ *adj* (1636): of, relating to, or characteristic of the Celts or their languages
 Celtic *n* (1739): a group of Indo-European languages usu. subdivided into Brythonic and Goidelic and now largely confined to Brittany, Wales, western Ireland, the Scottish Highlands, and the Isle of Man — see INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES table
 Celtic cross *n* (1873): a cross having essentially the form of a Latin cross with a ring about the intersection of the crossbar and upright shaft — see CROSS ILLUSTRATION
 Celt-4-ist /kelt-ə-ist, -sēl- / *n* (1912): a specialist in Celtic languages or cultures
 cement /chem-bō-lō/ *n*, pl -bō-lē (-lō) or -bō-lōs [It. short for *clavemento*] (ca. 1801): HARDCORDED
 cement *n* (ca. 1801) [ME *sement*, fr. MF *ciment*, fr. L *caementum* stone chips used in making mortar, fr. *caedere* to cut — more at CONCRETE] (146): 1: a powder of alumina, silica, lime, iron oxide, and magnesia burned together in a kiln and finely pulverized and used as an ingredient of mortar and concrete; also: CONCRETE 2: a binding element or agency: as: a: a substance to make objects adhere to each other b: something serving to unite firmly (justice is the ~ that holds a political community together — R. M. Hutchins) 3: CEMENTUM 4: a plastic composition usu. made of zinc, copper, or silica for filling dental cavities 5: the fine-grained groundmass or glass of a porphyry
 cement *vt* (15c): 1: to unite or make firm by or as if by cement 2: to overlay with concrete ~ *vi*: to become cemented — *cementation* *n*
 cementation /sē-men-tā-shən/ *n* (1594): 1: a process of surrounding a solid with a powder and heating the whole so that the solid is changed by chemical combination with the powder 2: the act or process of cementing: the state of being cemented
 cementite /sē-men-tīt, -tīt/ *n* [cement] (1888): a hard brittle iron carbide Fe₃C that occurs in steel, cast iron, and iron-carbon alloys
 cementitious /sē-men-tish-əs/ *adj* (ca. 1828): having the properties of cement
 cementum /sē-men-təm/ *n* [NL, fr. L *caementum*] (1842): a specialized external bony layer of the part of a tooth normally within the gum — see TOOTH ILLUSTRATION
 cenobitic /sen-ə-bīt-ik/ *n*, pl -bīt-iks [ME *cluntery*, fr. MF *cimtiere*, fr. LL *coenobium*, fr. Gk *koinōbion* sleeping chamber, burial place, fr. *koinos* to put to sleep; akin to L *cunae* cradle] (15c): a burial ground or cenotaph or cenotaph — *cenobitic* *adj* [Gk *kainos*, *kainos*, fr. *kainos* — more at RECENT] *new*; recent (Cenozoic)
 cenacle /sen-ikl/ *n* [LL *cenaculum* the room where Christ and his disciples had the Last Supper, fr. L *dining room*, fr. *cena* dinner] (1889): a retreat house; esp.: one for Roman Catholic women directed by nuns of the Society of Our Lady of the Cenacle
 cenae /sē-nē/ *adj* comb form [Gk *kainos*]: recent — in names of geologic periods (Eocene)
 cenobite /sen-ə-bīt, -sēl- / *n* [LL *coenobita*, fr. *coenobium* monastery, fr. Gk *koinobion*, deriv. of Gk *koinos* — *cenobitic* *adj* (1500): a member of a religious group living together in a monastic community — *cenobitic* *adj* [Gk *kainos*, *kainos*, fr. *kainos* — more at RECENT] *new*; recent (Cenozoic)
 cenozoic /sē-nō-zō-ik, -zō-ik/ *n* [coen + species] (1922): a group of related biological taxonomic units capable by reason of closely related genotypes of essentially free gene interchange
 cenozooph /sen-ə-zō-ōf/ *n* [F. *cénozoopie*, fr. L *cenozoophium*, fr. Gk *kenozoophion*, fr. *kenos* empty + *zōon* tomb] (1603): a tomb or a monument erected in honor of a person or group of persons whose remains are elsewhere
 cenote /sē-nōt-ē/ *n* [Sp. fr. Maya *tzonot*] (1841): a deep sinkhole in limestone with a pool at the bottom that is found esp. in Yucatán
 cenozoic /sē-nō-zō-ik, -zō-ik/ *adj* (1854): of, relating to, or being an era of geological history that extends from the beginning of the Tertiary period to the present time and is marked by a rapid evolution of mammals and birds and of grasses, shrubs, and higher flowering plants and by little change in the invertebrates; also: relating to the system of rocks formed in this era — see GEOLOGIC TIME table — Cenozoic *n*

cenze /sen(t)s/ *v* censured; censuring [ME *censura*, prob. short for *engensura* to incense, fr. MF *encensier*, fr. LL *incensare*, fr. *incensum* incense] (14c): 1: to perfume esp. with a censor
 censor /sen(t)-sər/ *n* (13c): a vessel for burning incense; esp.: a covered incense burner swung on chains in a religious ritual
 censor /sen(t)-sər/ *n* [L. *censere* to assess, tax; akin to Skt *śarṣati* he recites] (15c): 1: one of two magistrates of early Rome acting as census takers, assessors, and inspectors of morals and conduct 2: one who supervises conduct and morals: as: a: an official who examines material (as publications or films) for objectionable matter b: an official (as in time of war) who reads communications (as letters) and deletes material considered harmful to the interests of his organization 3: a hypothetical psychic agency that represses unacceptable notions before they reach consciousness — *censorial* *adj* [sen-*t*-sər-ē-əl, -sər-ē-əl] *adj*
 censor *vt* (censored; censoring) /sen(t)-sər-ē-əl, -sər-ē-əl/ *adj* (1882): to examine in order to suppress or delete anything considered objectionable
 censorious /sen-*t*-sər-ē-əs, -sər-ē-əs/ *adj* [L *censorius* of a censor, fr. *censor*] (1536): marked by or given to censure *syn* see CRITICAL — *censoriously* *adv* — *censoriousness* *n*
 censorship /sen-*t*-sər-ē-əl/ *n* (1591): 1: the institution, system, or practice of censoring 2: the actions or practices of censors; esp.: censorial control exercised repressively 2: the office, power, or term of a Roman censor 3: exclusion from consciousness by the psychic censor
 censurable /sen-*t*-sər-ē-əl/ *adj* (1635): deserving or open to censure
 censure /sen-*t*-sər-ē-əl/ *n* [L *censura*, fr. *censere*] (14c): 1: a judgment involving condemnation 2: *archaic*: OPINION, JUDGMENT 3: the act of blaming or condemning sternly 4: an official reprimand
 censor *vt* (censored; censoring) /sen-*t*-sər-ē-əl, -sər-ē-əl/ *adj* (1587): 1: to find fault with and criticize as blameworthy *syn* see CRITICIZE — *censorious* *adj* [sen-*t*-sər-ē-əs, -sər-ē-əs] *adj*
 census /sen(t)-səs/ *n* [L. fr. *censere*] (1634): 1: a count of the population and a property evaluation in early Rome 2: a usual complete enumeration of a population; specif.: a periodic governmental enumeration of population 3: CENSUS TABLE — *census* *vt*
 cent /sent/ *n* [MF, hundred, fr. L *centum* — more at HUNDRED] (1782): 1: a monetary unit equal to 1/100 of a basic unit of value — see *bill, dollar, gulden, leone, lilangeni, rand, rupee, shilling* at MONEY table 2: a coin, token, or note representing one cent 3: the ten of the People's Republic of China
 cental /sent-əl/ *n* [L *centum* + E -al (as in *quintal*)] chiefly Brit (1870): HUNDREDWEIGHT 1
 centaur /sen-*t*-ə-ər/ *n* [ME, fr. L *Centaurus*, fr. Gk *Kentauros*] (14c): any of a race of creatures fabled to be half man and half horse and to live in the mountains of Thessaly
 centaurea /sen-*t*-ə-ər-ē-ə/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. ML] (1829): any of a large genus (*Centaurea*) of composite herbs (as knapweed) including several cultivated for their showy heads of tubular florets
 Centaurus /sen-*t*-ə-ər-əs/ *n* [L (gen. *Centaurum*)] a southern constellation between the Southern Cross and Hydra
 centaury /sen-*t*-ə-ər-ē-ə/ *n*, pl -ries [ME *centaure*, fr. MF *centaurée*, fr. ML *centaurea*, fr. L *centaureum*, fr. Gk *kentauros*, fr. *Kentauros*] (14c): 1: any of a genus (*Centaurium*) of low herbs of the gentian family; esp.: an Old World herb (*C. umbellatum*) formerly used as a tonic 2: an American plant (*Sabatia angularis*) closely related to centaury
 centavo /sen-*t*-ə-ə-vo/ *n*, pl -vos [Sp. lit., hundredth, fr. L *centum* hundred] (1883) — see *colon, cordoba, lempira, peso, quetzal, sucre* at MONEY table
 centavo /sen-*t*-ə-ə-vo/ *n*, pl -vos [P. fr. Sp.] (1883) — see *dobra, escudo, mical* at MONEY table
 centenarian /sen-*t*-en-ə-ər-ē-ən/ *n* (ca. 1841): one that is 100 years old or older — *centenarian* *adj*
 centenary /sen-*t*-en-ə-ər-ē-ən/ *n* [ME *centenarius*, fr. Gk *kentauros*, fr. *Kentauros*] (14c): 1: any of a genus (*Centaurium*) of low herbs of the gentian family; esp.: an Old World herb (*C. umbellatum*) formerly used as a tonic 2: an American plant (*Sabatia angularis*) closely related to centaury
 centennial /sen-*t*-en-ē-əl/ *n* [L *centum* + E -ennial (as in *biennial*)] (1876): a 100th anniversary or its celebration — *centennial* *adj* — *centennially* *adv*
 center /sent-ər/ *n* [ME *centre*, fr. MF, fr. L *centrum*, fr. Gk *kentron* sharp point, center of a circle, fr. *kentein* to prick; akin to OHG *hantag* pointed] (14c): 1: a: the point around which a circle or sphere is described; broadly: a point that is related to a geometrical figure in such a way that for any point on the figure there is another point on the figure such that a straight line joining the two points is bisected by the original point — called also *center of symmetry* b: the center of the circle inscribed in a regular polygon 2: a: a point, area, person, or thing that is most important or pivotal in relation to an indicated activity, interest, or condition (a railroad ~) (the ~ of the controversy) b: a source from which something originates (a propaganda ~) c: a group of nerve cells having a common function (respiratory ~) d: a region of concentrated population (an urban ~) 3: a: the middle part (as of the forehead or a stage) b: often *cap* (1): a grouping of political figures holding moderate views esp. between those of conservatives and liberals (2): the views of such politicians (3): the adherents of such views 4: a player occupying a middle position on a team: as: a: the football player in the middle of a line who passes the ball between his legs to a back to start a down b: the usu. tallest player on a basketball team who usu. plays near the basket 5: a: one of two tapered rods which support work in a lathe or grinding machine and about or with which the work revolves b: a conical recess in the end of work (as a shaft) for receiving such a center
 center *vt* (centered; centering) /sent-ər-ē-ən, -trē-ən/ (1610): 1: to place or fix at or around a center or central area or position (~ the picture on the wall) 2: to gather to a center: CONCENTRATE (~ her hopes on her son) 3: to adjust (as lenses) so that the axes coincide 4: a: to pass (a ball or puck) from either side toward the middle of the playing area b: to hand or pass (a football) backward between one's legs to a back to start a down ~ *vi*: to have a center: FOCUS
 usage The intransitive verb *center* is most commonly used with the prepositions *in*, *on*, *at*, and *around*. *At* appears to be favored in mathematical contexts; the others are found in a broad range of contexts.

glucose phosphate • gnaw 523

glucose phosphate *n* (1927): a phosphate ester of glucose: as —
 GLUCOSE-1-PHOSPHATE *b*: GLUCOSE-6-PHOSPHATE
 glucose-6-phosphate *n* [fr. the position at which the phosphate group is attached] (1964): an ester $C_6H_{11}O_6P$ that is formed from glucose and ATP in the presence of a glucokinase and that is an essential early stage in glucose metabolism
 gluco-*ad-* *glu*-*ko*-*sa*-*dā*, -*zē*-*dā* *n* (ca. 1926): an enzyme (as maltase) that hydrolyzes a glucoside
 gluco-*side* *glu*-*ka*-*sīd* *n* (1837): GLUCOSIDE *esp*: a glucoside that yields glucose on hydrolysis — gluco-*side* *glu*-*ka*-*sīd*-*ik* *adj*
 glucuronic acid *glu*-*kyū*-*rān*-*ik* *n* (1911): a compound $C_6H_{10}O_7$ that occurs *esp*. as a constituent of mucopolysaccharides (as hyaluronic acid) and combined as a glucuronide
 glucuron-*ase* *glu*-*rān*-*ē*-*dās*, -*dīz* *n* (1945): an enzyme that hydrolyzes a glucuronide; *esp*: one that occurs widely (as in liver and spleen) and hydrolyzes the beta form of a glucuronide
 glucuronide *glu*-*kyū*-*rān*-*id* *n* (1934): any of various derivatives of glucuronic acid that are formed *esp*. as combinations with often toxic aromatic hydroxyl compounds (as phenols) and are excreted in the urine
 glue *glu* *n* [ME *glu*, fr. MF, fr. LL *glut*, *glus* — more at CLAY] (14c) 1: any of various strong adhesive substances; *esp*: a hard protein chiefly gelatinous substance that absorbs water to form a viscous solution with strong adhesive properties and that is obtained by cooking down collagenous materials (as hides or bones) 2: a solution of glue used for sticking things together — glue-*ey* *glu*-*ē* *adj* — glue-*ly* *glu*-*ē* *adv*
 glue *vt* glued; gluing also glueing (14c) 1: to cause to stick tightly with glue (gluing the wings onto the model airplane) 2: to fix (as the eyes) on an object steadily or with deep concentration (kept his eyes glued to the TV screen)
 glum *glum* *adj* glum-mer; glum-mest [prob. akin to ME *gloumen* to gloom] (1547) 1: broodingly morose (became ~ when they heard the news) 2: DREAKEY, GLOOMY (as ~ countenance) *syn* see Sullen — glum-*ly* *adv* — glum-*ness* *n*
 glum-*aceous* *glu*-*mā*-*shās* *adj* (ca. 1828): consisting or having the character of glumes (— flowers)
 glume *glum* *n* [NL *gluma*, fr. L. *hull*, husk; akin to L. *glubere* to peel — more at CLAVE] (1789): a chaffy bract; *specif*: either of two empty bracts at the base of the spikelet in grasses
 glum-*ous* *glu*-*m* *n* [glu- + -ous] (1974): a hypothetical neutral massless particle held to bind together quarks to form hadrons
 glut *glut* *vt* glutted; glutting [ME *glouten*, prob. fr. MF *gloutir* to swallow, fr. L. *glutire* — more at GLUTTON] (14c) 1: to fill esp. with food to satiety: SATIATE 2: to flood (the market) with goods so that supply exceeds demand ~ *vi*: to eat gluttonously *syn* see SATIATE
 glut *n* (1594) 1: archaic: the act or process of glutting 2: an excessive quantity: OVERSUPPLY
 glut *vi* glutted; glutting [prob. fr. obs. *glut*, *n*. (swallow)] archaic (1600): to swallow greedily
 glut-*amate* *glut*-*ā*-*māt* *n* (1876): a salt or ester of glutamic acid; *esp*: MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE
 glut-*amic* acid *glu*-*tā*-*mīk*-*ik* *n* [ISV *gluten* + amino + -ic] (1871): a crystalline amino acid $C_5H_9NO_4$ widely distributed in plant and animal proteins and used in the form of a sodium salt as a seasoning
 glut-*amine* *glu*-*tā*-*mīn* *n* [glu- + -amine] (1938): an enzyme that hydrolyzes glutamine to glutamic acid and ammonia
 glut-*amine* *glu*-*tā*-*mīn* *n* [ISV *gluten* + amino] (ca. 1885): a crystalline amino acid $C_5H_9NO_4$ that is found both free and in proteins in plants and animals and that yields glutamic acid and ammonia on hydrolysis
 glut-*aral*-*dehyde* *glu*-*tā*-*rā*-*l*-*dē*-*hīd* *n* [glutaric acid + aldehyde] (1951): a compound $C_6H_8O_5$ that contains two aldehyde groups and is used *esp*. in tanning leather and in the fixation of biological tissues
 glut-*aric* acid *glu*-*tā*-*rīk*-*ik* *n* [prob. fr. *gluten* + -aric (as in tartaric acid)] (ca. 1855): a crystalline acid $C_6H_8O_7$ used *esp*. in organic synthesis
 glut-*athione* *glu*-*tā*-*thī*-*ōn* *n* [ISV *glutathione* (fr. *glutamic acid*) + thio- + -one] (1921): a peptide $C_{10}H_{17}N_2O_6S$ that contains one amino acid residue each of glutamic acid, cysteine, and glycine, that occurs widely in plant and animal tissues, and that plays an important role in biological oxidation-reduction processes and as a coenzyme
 glut-*ate* *glu*-*tā*-*ē*-*al*, -*glu*-*tā*-*ē* *adj* (1804): of or relating to the glutinous muscles
 glut-*en* *glu*-*tēn* *n* [L. *glutina*, *gluten* glue; akin to LL *glut*, *glus* glue — more at CLAY] (1803): a tenacious elastic protein substance *esp*. of wheat flour that gives cohesiveness to dough — glut-*en*-*ous* *glu*-*tēn*-*ē*-*us* *adj*
 glut-*ethimide* *glu*-*tēth*-*ē*-*mīd*, -*mād* *n* [gluten + eth- + imide] (1955): a sedative-hypnotic drug $C_{10}H_{11}NO_2$ that induces sleep with less depression of respiration than occurs with comparable doses of barbiturates
 glut-*in* *glu*-*tīn* *n*, *pl* glut-*in* *glu*-*tīn* *n* [glut- + -in] (NL *glutina*, *glutina*, fr. Gk *gloutos* buttock — more at CLOUD] (ca. 1881): any of the large muscles of the buttocks; *esp*: GLUTEUS MAXIMUS
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weed • weld 1337

weed *n* [ME *wede*, fr. OE *wæd*, *gewæde*; akin to ON *veit* cloth, clothing, Lith *auiti* to weave] (bef. 12c) 1: GARMENT—often used in pl. 2: dress worn as a sign of mourning (as by a widow)—usu. used in pl. 3: a band of crape worn on a man's hat as a sign of mourning—usu. used in pl.

weeder \ˈwēd-ər/ *n* (13c): one that weeds; *specif*: any of various devices for removing weeds from an area

weedy \ˈwēd-i/ *adj* (15c) 1: abounding with or consisting of weeds 2: resembling a weed esp. in rank growth or ready propagation 3: noticeably lean and scrawny; LANKY—*weedy*-ness *n*

week \ˈwēk/ *n* [ME *weke*, fr. OE *wicu*, *wuca*; akin to OHG *wehha* week, L *vic* change, alternation] (bef. 12c) 1: one of a series of 7-day cycles used in various calendars 2: a week beginning with a specified day or containing a specified holiday (the ~ of the 18th) (Easter ~) 3: a week appointed for public recognition of some cause (Fire Prevention ~) 4: any seven consecutive days: b: a series of regular working, business, or school days during each 7-day period 5: a time seven days before or after a specified day

week-day \ˈwēk-dē/ *n* (15c): a day of the week except Sunday or some days except Saturday and Sunday

week-days \-dēz/ *adv* (1777): on weekdays repeatedly: on any weekday (takes a bus ~)

week-end \ˈwēk-ēnd/ *n* (1878): the end of the week; *specif*: the period between the close of one working or business or school week and the beginning of the next

weekend *v* (1901): to spend the weekend

weekend bag *n* (1921): a traveling bag of a size to carry clothing and personal articles for a weekend trip—called also *weekend case*

week-ender \ˈwēk-ēn-dər/ *n* (ca. 1890) 1: one that vacations or visits for a weekend 2: WEEKEND BAG

weekends \ˈwēk-ēnz/ *adv* (1946): on weekends repeatedly: on any weekend (travels ~)

weekly \ˈwēk-li/ *adv* (15c): every week: once a week: by the week

weekly *adj* (15c) 1: occurring, appearing, or done weekly 2: reckoned by the week

weekly *n*, *pl* *weeklies* (1833): a weekly newspaper or periodical

weeknight \ˈwēk-naɪt/ *n* (1859): a weekday night

weeknights \-naɪts/ *adv* (1965): on weeknights repeatedly: on any weeknight

ween \wēn/ *v* [ME *wēnen*, fr. OE *wēnan*; akin to ON *veira* to hope, L *veas* love, charm—more at *win*] archaic (bef. 12c): IMAGINE

wee-wee *var* of *WIEBIE*

wee-wee \ˈwē-wē/ *also* *wee-wee* \ˈwē(w)-sē/ *adj* [alter. of *wee*] (ca. 1781): exceptionally small; TINY

weep \wēp/ *v* [ME *wēpen*, fr. OE *wēpan*; akin to OHG *weipan* to weep, Slav *weiti* to call to] (bef. 12c) 1: to express deep sorrow for usu. by shedding tears: *wee*, 2: to pour forth (tears) from the eyes 3: to caud (a fluid) slowly: *ooze* ~ 4: to express passion (as grief) by shedding tears 5: to give off or leak fluid slowly: *ooze* ~ 6: a fluid: 1: to flow sluggishly or in drops 3: to droop over: *wee*

weeper \ˈwē-pər/ *n* (14c) 1: one that weeps 2: a professional mourner 3: a small statue of a figure in mourning on a funeral monument 4: a badge of mourning worn esp. in the 18th and 19th centuries 5: long and flowing side-whiskers 6: TEARER

weep hole *n* (1851): a hole (as in a wall or foundation) that is designed to drain off accumulated water

weeping \ˈwē-pɪŋ/ *adj* (bef. 12c) 1: TEARFUL 2: archaic: RAINY 3: having slender pendant branches

weeping willow *n* (ca. 1731): an Asian willow (*Salix babylonica*) with weeping branches

weepy \ˈwē-pi/ *adj* (1602): inclined to weep: TEARFUL

weir \wē/ *v* [ME *wēren*, alter. of *witen*—more at *wit*] archaic (1547): know

weevil \ˈwē-vəl/ *n* [ME *wēvel*, fr. OE *wifol*; akin to OHG *wifil* beetle, OE *wifan* to weave] (bef. 12c): any of a taxon (suborder Rhynchoptera) of beetles which have the head prolonged into a more or less distinct snout and which include many that are injurious esp. as larvae to nuts, fruit, and grain or to living plants; esp.: any of a family (Curculionidae) having a well-developed snout curved downward with the jaws at the tip and clubbed usu. elbowed antennae—*weevily* or *weevily* *adv*

weft \wēf/ *n* [ME *wēf*, fr. OE; akin to ON *veipr* weft, OE *wefan* to weave—more at *weave*] (bef. 12c) 1: WOOF 2: b: yarn used for the wool 3: WEL, FABRIC; also: an article of woven fabric

weft-knit \ˈwēf-ɪt/ *adj* (1943): produced in machine knitting with the yarns running crosswise or in a circle

weigelia \ˈwē-jē-lē-ə/ *n* [NL, fr. Christian E. Weigel 1831 Ger. physician] (ca. 1879): any of a genus (*Weigela*) of showy shrubs of the honeysuckle family; esp.: one (*W. florida*) of China widely grown for its pink or red flowers

weigh \waɪ/ *v* [ME *wēyan*, fr. OE *wegan* to move, carry, weigh—more at *way*] (bef. 12c) 1: to ascertain the heaviness of by or as if by a balance 2: a: OUTWEIGH b: COUNTERBALANCE c: to make heavy 3: to consider carefully esp. by balancing opposing factors or aspects in order to reach a choice or conclusion: EVALUATE 4: to beave up (an anchor) preparatory to sailing 5: to measure or apporportion (a definite quantity) on or as if on a scale ~ 6: 1: to have a certain heaviness: experience a specific force of attraction due to gravity b: to register a weight (as on a scale)—used with *in* or *out*; compare *weigh in* 2: to merit consideration as important: COUNT (evidence will ~ heavily against him) 3: a: to press down with or as if with a heavy weight b: to have a saddening or disheartening effect 4: to weigh anchor *syn* see *CONSIDER*—*weigh-able* \ˈwa-a-bəl/ *adj*—*weigh-er* *n*

weigh in \ˈwaɪ-ɪn/ *v* (1939): an act or instance of weighing in as a contestant esp. in sport

weigh in \ˈwaɪ-ɪn/ *v* (1879) 1: to have oneself or one's possessions (as baggage) weighed; esp.: to have oneself weighed in connection with an athletic contest 2: to enter as a participant

weight \waɪt/ *n* [ME *wicht*, *weght*, fr. OE *wiht*; akin to ON *veit* weight, OE *wegan* to weigh] (bef. 12c) 1: the amount that a thing weighs b: (1): the standard or established amount that a thing should weigh (2): one of the classes into which contestants in a sports event are divided according to body weight (3): poundage required to be carried by a horse in a handicap race 2: a: a quantity of thing weighing a fixed and usu. specified amount b: a heavy object (as a metal ball) thrown, put, or lifted as an athletic exercise or contest 3: a: a unit of weight or mass—see METRIC SYSTEM table b: a piece of material (as metal) of known specified weight for use in weighing articles c: a system of related units of weight 4: a: something heavy: LOAD b: a heavy object to hold or press something down or to counterbalance 5: a: BURDEN, PRESSURE b: the quality or state of being ponderous c: COMPLEXITY 6: a: relative heaviness: MASS b: the force with which a body is attracted toward the earth or a celestial body by gravitation and which is equal to the product of the mass and the local gravitational acceleration 7: a: the relative importance or authority accorded something b: measurable influence esp. on others 8: overpowering force 9: the quality (as lightness) that makes a fabric or garment suitable for a particular use or season—often used in combination (summer-weight) 10: a numerical coefficient assigned to an item to express its relative importance in a frequency distribution *syn* see *IMPORTANCE*, *INFLUENCE*

weight v (1647) 1: to oppress with a burden (~ed down with cares) 2: a: to load or make heavy with or as if with a weight b: to increase in heaviness by adding an ingredient 3: a: WEIGH 1 b: to feel the weight of: HEFT 4: to assign a statistical weight to 5: to cause to incline in a particular direction by manipulation (the tax structure... which was ~ed so heavily in favor of the upper classes—A. S. Link) 6: to shift the burden of weight upon (~ the inside ski)

weighted *adj* (1732) 1: made heavy: LOADED (~ silk) 2: a: having a statistical weight attached (a ~ test score) b: compiled or calculated from weighted data (a ~ mean)

weightless \ˈwēit-ləs/ *adj* (1547): having little weight: lacking apparent gravitational pull—*weightlessly* *adv*—*weightlessness* *n*

weight lifter *n* (1877): one that lifts barbells in competition or as an exercise—*weight lifting* *n*

weight man *n* (ca. 1949): an athlete who competes in any of the field events in which a weight is thrown or put

weighty \ˈwēit-i/ *adj* *weight-ier* -est (15c) 1: a: of much importance or consequence: MOMENTOUS b: SOLEMN 2: a: weighing a considerable amount b: heavy in proportion to its bulk (~ metal) 3: POW. ERFUL, TELLING (~ arguments) *syn* see *HEAVY*—*weight-ily* \ˈwēit-ē-ē/ *adv*—*weight-ness* \ˈwēit-nəs/ *n*

weimar \ˈwi-mər/ *n*, *pl* *weimars* \-mər-/ *n* [G, fr. *Weimar*, Germany] (ca. 1943): any of a German breed of large gray shorthaired sporting dogs

weir \wē/ *v* [ME *wēren*, fr. OE *wēnan*; akin to ON *veira* to hope, L *veas* love, charm—more at *win*] archaic (bef. 12c) 1: a fence or enclosure set in a waterway for taking fish 2: a dam in a stream to raise the water level or divert its flow

weird \ˈwē(ə)r-d/ *n* [ME *wīrd*, *wērd*, fr. OE *wyrð*; akin to ON *unr* fate, OE *weorðan* to become—more at *work*] (bef. 12c) 1: FATE, DESTINY; esp.: ill fortune 2: OOMPHSAVER

weird *adj* (15c) 1: of, relating to, or caused by witchcraft or the supernatural: MAGICAL 2: of strange or extraordinary character: ODD, FANTASTIC—*weird-ly* *adv*—*weirdness* *n*

syn *weird*, *PERIL*, *UNCANNY* mean mysteriously strange or fantastic. *weird* may imply an unearthly or supernatural strangeness or it may stress queerness or oddness; *PERIL* suggests an uneasy or fearful consciousness that mysterious and malign powers are at work; *UNCANNY* implies disquieting strangeness or mysteriousness.

weird \ˈwē(ə)r-d/ *adj* or *weirdy* *n*, *pl* *weirdies* (ca. 1894): one that is extraordinarily strange, eccentric, or queer

weird \ˈwē(ə)r-d/ *n*, *pl* *weirds* (ca. 1955): *weirdie*

Weird Sisters *n* *pl*: FATES

Weismannism \ˈwē-smən-iz-m/ *n* (1894): the theories of heredity proposed by August Weismann stressing particularly the continuity of the germ plasma and the separateness of the germ cells and soma

weka \ˈwē-kə/ *n* [Maori] (1845): a flightless New Zealand rail (*Gallinula australis*)

welch \ˈwēlch/ *var* of *WELSH*, *WELSHER*

Welch \ˈwēlch/ *var* of *WELSH*

wel-come \ˈwēl-kəm/ *adj* [ME, alter. of *wilcuma*, fr. OE, fr. *wilcuma* desirable guest; akin to OHG *willicomo* desirable guest, OE *willa*, *will* desire, *cuman* to come—more at *will*, *come*] (bef. 12c)—used to express a greeting to a guest or newcomer upon his arrival

welcome *v* *wel-come*, *wel-come* (bef. 12c) 1: to greet hospitably and with courtesy or cordiality 2: to accept with pleasure the occurrence of (~s danger)—*wel-come* *n*

welcome *adj* (bef. 12c) 1: received gladly into one's presence or companionship (was always ~ in their home) 2: giving pleasure: received with gladness or delight esp. in response to a need (a ~ relief) 3: willingly permitted or admitted (he was ~ to come and go—W. M. Thackeray) 4: used in the phrase "You're welcome" as a reply to an expression of thanks—*wel-come-ly* *adv*—*wel-come-ness* *n*

weld \ˈwēld/ *v* [alter. of *obs.* *E. well* to weld, fr. ME *wellen* to boil, *well*, *weld* *v* (1599): to become or be capable of being welded ~ 1: a: to unite (metallic parts) by heating and allowing the metals to flow together or by hammering or compressing with or without previous heating b: to unite (plastics) in a similar manner by heating c: to repair (an article) by this method d: to produce or create as if by such a process 2: to unite or reunite closely or intimately—*weld-*

\ə/ about \ʔ/ kitten, F table \ə/ further \ə/ ash \ə/ ace \ə/ out, cart \ə/ out \ə/ chin \ə/ bet \ə/ easy \ə/ go \ə/ hit \ə/ ice \ə/ job \ə/ sing \ə/ go \ə/ law \ə/ boy \ə/ thin \ə/ the \ə/ foot \ə/ foot \ə/ yet \ə/ vision \ə/ y, \ə, \ə, \ə, \ə, \ə, \ə/ see Guide to Pronunciation

1338 weld • well

weld \ˈwel-də-bol\ *adj*
weld n (1831) 1: a welded joint 2: union by welding: the state or condition of being welded
welder \ˈwel-dər\ *n* (ca. 1828) 1: one that welds: as a or welder 2: one whose work is welding b: a machine used in welding
weldment \ˈwel(d)-mənt\ *n* (1941) 1: a unit formed by welding together an assembly of pieces
welfare \ˈwel-fə(r)-, -fə(r)\ *n* [ME, fr. the phrase *wel faren* to fare well] (14c) 1: the state of doing well esp. in respect to good fortune, happiness, well-being, or prosperity 2: WELFAREWORK 3: RELIEF 2b
welfare *adj* (1904) 1: of, relating to, or concerned with welfare and esp. with improvement of the welfare of disadvantaged social groups (~ legislation) 2: receiving public welfare benefits (~ mothers)
welfare state *n* (1945) 1: a social system based on the assumption by a political state of primary responsibility for the individual and social welfare of its citizens 2: a nation or state characterized by the operation of the welfare-state system
welfare work *n* (ca. 1908) 1: organized efforts by a community or organization for the social betterment of a group in society — welfare worker *n*
wel-far-ism \ˈwel-fə(r)-iz-əm, -fə(r)-\ *n* (1949) 1: the complex of policies, attitudes, and beliefs associated with the welfare state — wel-far-ist \-ist\ *n* or *adj*
wel-kin \ˈwel-kən\ *n* [ME, lit., cloud, fr. OE *wolcen*: akin to OHG *wol-*

kan cloud, OSlav *vloga* moisture] (12c) 1 a: the vault of the sky b: the celestial shade of God or the gods c: HEAVEN 2: the upper atmosphere
well \wel\ *n* [ME *welle*, fr. OE *wella*: akin to OHG *wella* wave, OE *wellan* to bubble, boil, L *wolvere* to roll — more at **VOLUME**] (bef. 12c) 1 a: an issue of water from the earth: a pool fed by a spring b: MOUNTAIN, WELLSRING 2: a pit or hole sunk into the earth to reach a supply of water 3 a: an enclosure in the middle of a ship's hold to protect from damage and facilitate the inspection of the pumps b: a compartment in the hold of a fishing boat in which fish are kept alive 4: a shaft or hole sunk to obtain oil, brine, or gas 5: an open space extending vertically through floors of a structure 6: a space having a construction or shape suggesting a well for water 7 a: something resembling a well in being damp, cool, deep, or dark b: a deep vertical hole c: a source from which something may be drawn as needed 8: a pronounced minimum of a variable in physics (a potential ~)
well *v* (bef. 12c) 1: to rise to the surface and auu. flow forth (tears ~ed from her eyes) 2: to rise to the surface like a flood of liquid (Gonging ~ed up in his breast) ~ *vt*: to emit in a copious free flow
well *adv* better \ˈbet-ər\; best \ˈbest\ [ME *wel*, fr. OE: akin to OHG *wela* well, OE *wyllan* to wish — more at **WILL**] (bef. 12c) 1 a: in a good or proper manner: JUSTLY, RIGHTLY b: satisfactorily with respect to conduct or action (did ~ in math) 2: in a kindly or friendly

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES¹

UNIT	ABBR. OR SYMBOL	EQUIVALENTS IN OTHER UNITS OF SAME SYSTEM	METRIC EQUIVALENT
WEIGHT <i>avordupois</i>			
ton		20 short hundredweight, 2000 pounds	0.907 metric ton
short ton		20 long hundredweight, 2240 pounds	1.016 metric tons
hundredweight	cwt		
short hundredweight		100 pounds, 0.05 short ton	45.359 kilograms
long hundredweight		112 pounds, 0.05 long ton	50.802 kilograms
pound	lb or lb avdp also #	16 ounces, 7000 grains	0.454 kilogram
ounce	oz or oz avdp	16 drams, 437.5 grains	28.350 grams
dram	dr or dr avdp	27.344 grains, 0.0625 ounce	1.772 grams
grain	gr	0.037 dram, 0.002286 ounce	0.0648 gram
tray			
pound	lb	12 ounces, 240 pennyweight, 5760 grains	0.373 kilogram
ounce	oz	20 pennyweight, 480 grains	31.103 grams
pennyweight	dwt also pwt	24 grains, 0.05 ounce	1.555 grams
grain	gr	0.042 pennyweight, 0.002083 ounce	0.0648 gram
apothecaries'			
pound	lb ap	12 ounces, 5760 grains	0.373 kilogram
ounce	oz ap or fl	8 drams, 480 grains	31.103 grams
dram	dr ap or fl	3 scruples, 60 grains	3.888 grams
scruple	s ap or fl	20 grains, 0.333 dram	1.296 grams
grain	gr	0.05 scruple, 0.00393 ounce, 0.0166 dram	0.0648 grams
CAPACITY <i>U.S. liquid measure</i>			
gallon	gal	4 quarts (231 cubic inches)	3.785 liters
quart	qt	2 pints (57.75 cubic inches)	0.946 liter
pint	pt	4 gills (28.375 cubic inches)	0.473 liter
gill	gi	4 fluidounces (7.219 cubic inches)	118.294 milliliters
fluidounce	fl oz or f l	8 fluidrams (1.805 cubic inches)	29.573 milliliters
fluidram	fl dr or f d	60 minims (0.226 cubic inch)	1.697 milliliters
minim	min or m	1/6 fluidram (0.003760 cubic inch)	0.061610 milliliter
<i>U.S. dry measure</i>			
hushel	bu	4 pecks (2150.42 cubic inches)	35.239 liters
peck	pk	8 quarts (537.605 cubic inches)	8.810 liters
quart	qt	2 pints (67.201 cubic inches)	1.101 liter
pint	pt	1/2 quart (33.600 cubic inches)	0.551 liter
<i>British Imperial liquid and dry measure</i>			
hushel	bu	4 pecks (2219.36 cubic inches)	0.036 cubic meter
peck	pk	2 gallons (554.84 cubic inches)	0.0091 cubic meter
gallon	gal	4 quarts (277.420 cubic inches)	4.546 liters
quart	qt	2 pints (69.353 cubic inches)	1.136 liters
pint	pt	4 gills (34.678 cubic inches)	548.26 cubic centimeters
gill	gi	5 fluidounces (8.669 cubic inches)	142.066 cubic centimeters
fluidounce	fl oz or f l	8 fluidrams (1.7339 cubic inches)	28.412 cubic centimeters
fluidram	fl dr or f d	60 minims (0.216734 cubic inch)	3.5516 cubic centimeters
minim	min or m	1/6 fluidram (0.003612 cubic inch)	0.059194 cubic centimeters
LENGTH			
mile	mi	5280 feet, 320 rods, 1760 yards	1.609 kilometers
rod	rd	5.50 yards, 16.5 feet	5.029 meters
yard	yd	3 feet, 36 inches	0.9144 meter
foot	ft or'	12 inches, 0.333 yard	30.48 centimeters
inch	in or"	0.083 foot, 0.028 yard	2.54 centimeters
AREA			
square mile	sq mi or mi ²	640 acres, 102,400 square rods	2.590 square kilometers
acre		4840 square yards, 43,560 square feet	0.405 hectare, 4047 square meters
square rod	sq rd or rd ²	30.25 square yards, 0.00625 acre	25.293 square meters
square yard	sq yd or yd ²	1296 square inches, 9 square feet	0.836 square meter
square foot	sq ft or ft ²	144 square inches, 0.111 square yard	0.093 square meter
square inch	sq in or in ²	0.0069 square foot, 0.00077 square yard	6.452 square centimeters
VOLUME			